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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMYMEN HELP PEOPLE CATCH THIEVES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Phuong Thao: "Nabbing Malefactors Along the Road"]

[Text] At 0800 am on 27 July 1981, while cooperative members were busy working in the fields for production purposes, two men named Tao and Binh took advantage of their absence to enter the house of Mr Sanh, director of the Gia Thuy Cooperative (Gia Lam District, Hanoi), pried into his wardrobe and took a radio set and other items. But their act was promptly detected and they ran away, using knives and pistols to resist the militiamen and local public security agents who were on their heels. Despite the warning shots by the public security and militia forces, Tao and Binh resisted stubbornly and recklessly, shooting and wounding a public security agent.

At that time, there were three combatants named Nguyen Ngoc Hoan, Pham Ngoc Dinh and Truong Quang Loc who were pushing an improved cart. On hearing the gunshots, Dinh told his comrades-in-arms:

--Do you hear gunshots?

They stopped their cart and looked at the road. On seeing a man with a frightened look flash past on a bicycle, Hoan knit his brows, looked at him suspiciously and told Dinh and Loc:

--Why did he pedal away so hurriedly toward the ricefields? We must arrest him.

Immediately after saying so, he shouted:

--Hey! That guy! Stop!

The bicycle continued to dash away.

--Let us encircle and nab him!, Hoan ordered. The three combatants darted out in three directions. The malefactor quickly abandoned his bicycle and crossed a small canal. The three combatants ran after him at a higher speed. At a loss, the malefactor stopped, pulled out his dagger and looked around for an escape. Pham Ngoc Dinh shouted at him:

--Down with your dagger and your life will be saved!

Taking advantage of the malefactor's inadvertence, combatants Hoan and Loc darted at him and locked his arms.

--Please do not arrest me, the robber implored breathlessly, adding: I had a scuffle with them. If you arrest me, they will beat me to death when they come here. If you set me free, I will give you as a keepsake my bicycle which I left behind on the bank of the canal.

--Shut up! Hoan told him sternly. --Why should you fear if you are not a malefactor.

At that moment, the pursuers arrived. The three combatants handed the malefactor over to the local public security agents and militiamen. All of them were angry but satisfied. A public security agent shook the combatants' hands and said merrily:

--So these malefactors have been caught. Thank you, comrades. They are very stubborn. They broke into the people's house to steal property. When detected, they resisted with pistols and daggers. One of them has been caught by the people. As for this one... Thank you, comrades!

Following an inquiry by the public security organ, both malefactors were forced to admit clearly that they were two inveterate thieves and that they were wanted for murder. They pleaded guilty before the law.

The deed of the three combatants of the 47th Company, Hong Linh Group (Hanoi Antiaircraft Defense Unit) has won praises from the public security organ and local people.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

IMPROVEMENT OF EXPORT GOODS QUALITY URGED

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese No 5, May 81 pp 32-36

[Article by T.D.: "Some Tasks That Must Be Carried Out to Improve the Quality of Exports"]

[Text] In order to rapidly increase the export index under our present economic conditions, a matter of important significance is the development of production to create many commodity goods. But whether those goods will be consumed or not depends to an important degree on their quality. If the quality of products is assured, the trust of the customers is maintained, the quantity of goods consumed steadily increases, and the economic effectiveness of production and commerce is increased and exerts a direct effect on increasing the export index. Therefore, in recent years in addition to promoting production our state has also continually paid attention to the quality of export goods. In Decree No 159/TTg, dated [day missing] July 1973, the Premier stated that "The Ministry of Foreign Trade must strengthen its inspection of exports and imports It must resolutely prevent the export of shipments of goods which do not meet the stipulated quality standards." After that, the Ministry of Foreign Trade promulgated Decision No 787/BNgt/XK, dated 21 October 1974, which clearly stipulated the responsibility of each component and echelon of the provincial and municipal foreign units with regard to assuring the quality of exports. Since then we have made many all-out efforts to contribute to continually improving the quality of exports, but there are still many tasks which we must do a better job of fulfilling if we are to meet the requirements of the new situation.

Reviewing the Situation of Export Goods Quality During the Past 5 years (1975-1979)

Recently exports have consisted principally of four principal groups of goods: agricultural, forestry, and marine products such as tea, coffee, beer, spirits, oil-bearing seeds, vegetables and fruit, etc.; such handicrafts and artistic goods as wool carpets, jute carpets, embroidery, rush, woven rattan and bamboo, etc.; such light industry goods as ready-made clothing, shoes and sandals, textiles, etc.; and such heavy industry goods as coal, cement, chromite, etc.

Our list of exports is rich and varied with regard to types and manifests the diversity of small-scale production. Export goods are produced by two sectors: state mines, state farms, state forests, and state enterprises produce more than 60 percent of the exports, while the rest is produced, processed, or collected for export by the agricultural cooperatives, handicraft cooperatives, and the people.

The basis for managing the quality of export goods is the articles regarding quality stipulated in foreign trade contracts, according to Vietnamese or sector standards. The quality of export goods produced, requisition-purchased, or processed in the localities is the responsibility of the examining offices and teams of the local foreign trade corporation. At the central level and the seaports, that is the responsibility of the export goods examining departments and sub-departments.

In general, during recent years the quality of heavy industry and light industry goods has changed little, has increasingly tended to stabilize, and to a certain degree quality has improved. For example, the ready-made clothing index has steadily increased: between 1975 and 1979 it increased 287.52 percent. At the same time, quality has also increased: in 1975, only 91.4 percent of the shipments met export standards and refunds amounted to about 3 percent (of the total number of shipments), but in 1979 the ratio of shipments meeting export standards increased to 98.63 percent, while complaints and demands for refunds decreased to less than 1 percent. Nearly 100 percent of the cement, tin, knitwear, and wooven wool shipments met export standards and there were no complaints regarding quality or demands for refunds. Such goods are truly stable with regard to quality. As for some products, such as badminton shuttlecocks, table tennis balls, shoes and sandals, recently their quality has improved: goods which do not meet export standards have amounted to between .5 and 2.1 percent, or an average of 1.73 percent. Although there have been some complaints from foreign countries, they have been insignificant and have amounted to less than .1 percent of the value of the shipments.

On the other hand, rubber products have consistently failed to meet quality standards and have continually been the subject of complaints, principally because of unstable quality: different types have been mixed in together and quality grades have not been appropriate to international stipulations and grades. In 1979 the quality of coal and rubber products declined rapidly. A high percentage of the coal was a mixture of different types, had a low calorie content, and had a high ratio of organic impurities. During the first 6 months of the year, complaints were received regarding all shipments. The reason for that situation was that coal mining and grading were not well organized. The management of quality, especially the control of the coal corporation's examining office, was not tight and strict. Although mistakes were discovered, certificates attesting that quality standards had been met were still issued.

With regard to rubber goods, nearly 40 percent of the products failed to meet quality norms. The rubber had a low melting point and its surface was rough. The quality of raw materials used to manufacture products varied not only from one shipment to another but also within the same shipment. Recently, foreign customers have criticized the quality, and have sometimes made complaints.

In the third category -- small industry and handicraft goods -- embroidery, wool carpets, jute carpets, and rush are products which have attained the highest quality standards. Their quality is relatively stable and nearly 100 percent of the shipments have met export standards. Especially, since they began to be developed the quality of embroidery goods and wool carpets has been maintained, even though the import index has doubled. An important reason is that the raw materials used to produce those goods have met the production requirements. Furthermore, the producers have been well trained and have relatively solid skills, and production

management is good. The fact that the Artistic Handicrafts Export-Import Corporation paid attention to providing guidance, annually conducted skill examinations, selected skilled workers, etc., had a good effect on assuring quality. The quality of jute and rush rugs clearly improved. In the 1975-1976 period those two products often had to be remade, and on the average, less than 70 percent met quality standards. Indeed, in June 1976, only 58.2 percent of the jute rug shipments met export standards, there wide fluctuations of quality with regard to sizes, color, design, etc. But since 1977 and 1978 there has been clear progress, and in 1979 the average quality level rose to 96.4 percent. During the same period, more than 99 percent of the rush products met export standards. Complaints by foreign countries were less than one-fourth of what they had been in the past, with a very low value level. In addition to the efforts of the production bases to improve product quality, there was the very important role and positive contribution of the professional cadres of the Rush Bureau and Jute Bureau of the Artistic Handicrafts Export-Import Corporation. Nearly all of the product cadres of those two bureaus have mastered commercial practices and fully understand production, technology, and product quality, but a matter that must be stressed is their strong sense of responsibility and resolute attitude toward assuring quality, cooperating closely with the quality management sectors, and participating in production and gradually getting it on the right track, both assuring rapid quantitative development and assuring that quality is stabilized and improved.

At the same time, the quality of lacquerware declined rapidly and became increasingly unstable. Such deficiencies as cracks, shrinkage, incorrect designs, and dull lacquer persisted for a long period of time and could not be corrected. Such products were among those with the lowest quality and the least stability. In 1979 complaints and demands for refunds increased to 25 percent of the value of delivered goods (in 1976 the total was 7.8 percent and in 1977 it was 12.8 percent). That was due in part to difficulties in the supplying of raw materials, especially wood and lacquer, which often did not meet the technical requirements of production. Another important reason was that the management and production guidance of the specialized and professional stations of the General Corporation were still weak, and in some places were still too lax, especially with regard to the management of models, designs, materials, and raw materials. Due to the arbitrary, impetuous production it was impossible to manage quality, and product quality steadily declined.

A similar development occurred with regard to woven rattan and bamboo products. A widespread situation in the cooperatives producing woven rattan and bamboo items is "approximate" production, the adulteration of raw materials, and the skipping of production phases. Practically none of the production bases gave the raw materials anti-mildew treatments before forming them into products. Few of them paid attention to drying and sterilizing the raw materials. That is an extremely important process in order to assure the quality of woven rattan and bamboo products, especially under the conditions of our country's hot, humid climate. Therefore, a high ratio of the exported rattan and bamboo products must be remade. In 1979, that ratio was more than 20 percent, principally because of mildew. In some shipments, all of the crates that were inspected were mildewed. Such deficiencies as careless weaving, protruding splints, buckled frames and rims, loose handles, uneven colors, etc., result from careless manufacturing and production that pursues quantity and does not pay attention to quality. Quality control at the local warehouses,

stations, and foreign trade corporations and the Hai Phong and Ho Chi Minh City branches of the General Corporations is still not tight. The situation of the production bases calling themselves local foreign trade organizations and directly delivering goods is quite widespread, which creates chaos, results in the export of poor-quality goods, and creates difficulties and complications for the management of quality.

Finally, there is the category of agricultural, forestry, and marine products, which have undergone many complicated changes with regard to quality, and the quality of frozen marine products has steadily declined. Products are often spoiled, rancid, and affected with anchylosis, and few shipments meet the sanitation norms. In 1979, there were complaints about nearly all of the shipments. The same was true with regard to some other products, such as salted mackerel, smoked horse mackerel, etc. The industrial sanitation conditions are deficient and the microorganism levels are high. There are even shipments which are spoiled and are infected by beetle larvae. The poor quality has resulted in the danger of losing the market. The principal reasons are that the organization of fishing, storage, and grading is not yet good and that industrial sanitation is not closely controlled and monitored. A source of worry is that the above situation has existed for some time and has steadily worsened, but the responsible organs of the managing sector have not taken positive steps to overcome and rectify that situation.

The quality of frozen vegetables and fruit is better: more than 90 percent of the shipments have met export standards, and recently that ratio has increased to 96 percent. The most noteworthy progress has been in the freezing techniques of the enterprises, which are better than in the past. On the other hand, the quality of fresh vegetables and fruit is lower than in the past. For example, half of the shipments of the 1979 Nghe Tinh orange crop and the fresh pineapples exported in the first part of 1980 in Ho Chi Minh City did not meet export standards, and complaints were made about 50 percent of the shipments because of spoilage. The principal reason was that our grading and storage were still deficient. In general, the techniques of transporting and storing fresh vegetables and fruit are still deficient, so their quality is low.

Spirits, beer, and tea are industrial goods but their quality is low, their flavor is lacking; spirits are "bleached" and pieces of glass get into the beer because the bottles are brittle and shatter inside when capped. The glass bottles are not reliable, so after a while the alcohol eats into the glass, which results in needle-shaped glass shards getting into the spirits. Another noteworthy reason is that the raw materials are of poor quality. Due to drought last year there are few buds, and many leaves, in machine-processed tea, and its flavor is deficient.

Furthermore, when the tea is shipped from the factory its moisture content is already 8 percent, and after a period of time in storage it increases to 8.8 to 9 percent, or even to 10 percent. High moisture results in a lack of flavor, mildew, etc., while the maximum allowable moisture content is 7.5 percent. Recently there have been more complaints from customers regarding that product than in the past.

The ratio of canned goods, especially canned vegetables and fruit, that leak is high, principally because the stainless steel does not meet production requirements. Therefore, the ratio of leaking canned goods has steadily increased: on the average,

it is about 10 percent, and in some cases it is 20 to 25 percent, which results in a short shelf life and in the rapid decline of quality. That situation has existed for the past several years and still has not been overcome.

The quality of some other products, such as grain, oil-bearing seeds, vegetable oil, spices, etc., although seldom fluctuating is not yet high. For example, the quality of shelled peanuts and unshelled peanuts is only about 80 percent of the norm. The ratio of broken peanuts is usually 1.5 to 2 times higher than the norm, and usually 3 to 5 percent of the peanuts are affected by mold, especially "inside" mildew, a ratio that sometimes increases to more than 10 percent, or even 15 percent, although the stipulated standards allow no mildew. Because requisition-purchasing is carried out in the localities with the slogan "requisition-purchase everything," there is no organization of grading and processing, so underdeveloped, shrunken, flat, and moldy peanuts usually account for a ratio higher than the stipulated standard. The quality of unshelled peanuts is also not very stable, there is a high moisture content, and the oil is affected by increased moisture and acidity.

Some Basic Tasks That Must Be Carried Out to Improve the Quality of Exports

When we review the quality of exports during the past several years we can learn many useful things regarding the results that have been attained and the reasons for the successes and deficiencies, as well as the experiences of production, commerce, and quality management. We can thereby isolate the tasks that must be carried out to further improve the quality of exports during the coming period.

First, positive, complete, and resolute steps must be taken to assure the quality of export goods, beginning with the production phase. The actualities of the production of export goods during the past 5 years show that the quality of nearly three-fourths of the products is unstable, and the quality of one-third of those products is deficient. Except for lacquerware and artistic goods, the goods in that category are produced by state enterprises and the quality of such exports is not assured beginning with the production phase because the elements of production are not fully and uniformly assured and the producers often are not concerned with the quality of exports. Furthermore, there are not clear stipulations regarding responsibilities or the quality standards of each type of product. To overcome that situation, it is necessary to:

-- Once the production basis drafted plans to produce export goods, assure the supplying of all necessary raw materials, materials, spare parts, etc., to assure that production is technically correct. The raw materials and materials that are supplied must be of good quality.

-- In addition to ideological education and spiritual motivation, it is necessary to draft specific regulations regarding the quality of each type of export goods, while clearly determining the material responsibilities of who directly produce the export goods. There must be material rewards for workers and bases producing high-quality export goods. At the same time, there must be suitable punishment for bases and workers producing poor-quality export goods because they have no sense of responsibility and work carelessly. If foreign customers complain and demand a refund because of poor quality after goods are delivered abroad, and the reason for the poor quality is the method of production, strict disciplinary steps must be taken.

-- It is necessary to rectify, supplement, and create quality standards for export goods. Of course, export goods must be of higher quality than domestically consumed goods. Each export good must be labeled with a symbol, category quality grade, quality control stamp, etc. At the same time, it is necessary to draft procedures for approving the list of products and the units and production bases authorized to register to produce export goods. If that is to be achieved, production bases desiring to register must have production plans and the factors of production must be assured so that their products can meet export standards.

Second, the export-import general corporations and corporations, as the representatives of producers in our country in signing contracts with foreign consumers, must firmly grasp the production capabilities and technical levels in our country, and must solicit the opinions of the producers and the management and guidance organs about product quality. When necessary, they may serve as specialized advisers in order to conclude truly good foreign trade contracts. Furthermore, after they sign contracts they must report them to and guide the production bases. We must bring an end to the situation of signing foreign trade contracts the quality stipulations are vague and general, such as the stipulations that "the quality specifications are the same as during past years," "high-quality goods," etc., or of stipulating quality standards that are far beyond our production capabilities and technical level. At the same time, it is necessary to fully inform all professional product cadres of the general corporations, corporations, and stations so that they can understand the quality norms in the contracts and avoid misunderstanding which leads to the production, purchasing, and shipping and receiving of goods the quality of which is not in correct accordance with the contract.

Another noteworthy factor that must receive our prompt attention is packaging. In general, the packaging of our exports is still too ugly and does not meet the durability and aesthetic requirements. When moved, the nails of crates containing bamboo blinds often come out at the ends and the lids become loose. During the last 6 months of 1979, we were required to sign papers guaranteeing to the ship captains the packaging of 100 percent of the shipments loaded aboard ships at the port of Hai Phong. More than 30 percent of the textile shipments delivered during the last part of the year had to be remade, and their packaging replaced, before being loaded aboard ships. Attention has not been paid to transporting and protecting goods sent from localities far from the ports, or to train, boat, and truck facilities. There is a lack of canvas covers to protect goods from rain and sun and there is a lack of protective packing materials. The floors of railroad cars and trucks are often very dirty and are not cleaned before goods are loaded. A considerable amount of goods are ruined, damaged, or deteriorate in that phase. There must be regulations and close control of packaging, transportation, and storage. Only thereby can we limit losses and the deterioration of the quality of export goods.

Third, strengthening the quality control of export goods is a very important aspect of quality management. Control at the base level is an extremely important aspect. It is preventive in nature and allows the attainment of a high degree of accuracy and of the highest economic effectiveness. However, in the transportation and storage processes, when waiting to load goods aboard ships, etc., the quality of shipments is easily affected. Furthermore, under the actual conditions of our country the basic examining organizations (KCS), both within and without the sector,

are generally still weak with regard to professional matters and lack technical equipment. Especially, to a certain degree they are still "coerced" by the bases when dealing with shipments leaving factories or warehouses which do not meet quality standards. Therefore, the inspection of export goods at the final ports by the export goods quality inspection organs is essential.

However, in that phase there should be clear, specific stipulations as to whether the products of a certain base, or a certain product, should be controlled principally at the base level or at the port. We must avoid the situation of a shipment of goods having to be inspected many times, while some shipments are not inspected at any level. The examination Department should also have a list of key goods it manages so that it can concentrate on doing a truly good job of inspecting and managing them; and avoid "blanket" management, directly inspecting 100 percent of all types of goods. In the actual situation at present, it is not capable of doing so properly. That deficiency in management has resulted in an increase in refunds and complaints regarding poor-quality goods during recent years.

At the same time, it is necessary to perfect the base-level inspection network so that it can be truly strong. We must promote base-level examinations and the inspection of goods at the base level. And along with the quality control of export shipments, we must unify the control methods and processes, and the method of handling shipments of goods undergoing inspection, etc., thus creating unity in guiding and managing the quality of exports.

Whether the quality of export goods will be maintained and improved or not depends on many factors, including the producers, the commercial personnel, and the inspectors. Quality management plays an extremely important role. The above-mentioned experiences, which have been gained from actual work during recent years, are unique to the spheres of production, commerce, and control but are also interwoven and organically related and present considerable problems. There must be specialized joint conferences to discuss problems, exchange opinions, attain unity and coordination, and create a combined strength, common objectives, unity, and joint effort in order to maintain and further improve the quality of our export goods during the coming period.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ELECTRIC POWER SERVICE URGED TO CARRY OUT IMPROVEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by P.V.(Reporter): " Let Us Hope the Electric Power Service Would Carry Them out Urgently and Fully"]

[Text] In the last 8 months the supply of electric power for production and everyday life in the municipality has not been stable and in many places and aspects there has been a tendency to get worse everyday. We know very well the objective difficulties, such as shortage of sources of power, means of transportation and materials being difficult to get, the transmission network being too old and excessive overload. But subjectively speaking, the Electric Power Service has also shown many shortcomings, particularly in regard to organization of management. Thefts of materials and properties, including materials being used on the transmission network and being stored in warehouses, have continued to take place.

Let us give some examples: at Kim Lien station meters (voltmeters and ammeters) that had just been installed were stolen. We can say many thefts occurred quite easily: 200 power consumption meters were stolen in collective housing buildings many stories high; 100 meters of cable were stolen in Bach Mai; light bulbs and wires in the streets were also stolen. There were cases in which the people who stole light bulbs were right behind the people who replaced the bulbs.

What deserves complaining is that a number of employees of the service were directly involved: Nguyen Thi Hoa, assistant warehouse keeper of the Materials Bureau, was caught red-handed stealing four foreign-made wrenches. A few days earlier, 300 light bulbs were stolen in the same warehouse; Nguyen Xuan Kinh of the diesel shop allowed an unaccountable loss of 625 kilograms of oil; Duong Quoc Long, a security guard, stole 16 kilograms of aluminum wire.

Quite a large number of workers of the service stole electricity, particularly for use in illegal production. Nguyen Quoc Hung, a worker at Ba Dinh power substation, many times deliberately turned on and off and stole electricity to make firecracker powder. A number of workers like Pho Quoc Dinh of the Hoan Kiem power substation, Phan Quoc Chi of the major maintenance unit and Huong of the

street light unit deliberately made transmission line connections and brought electricity from the street into their homes.

About the phenomenon of looking for illegal earnings and accepting bribes, although not very many cases have been revealed, it deserves a lot of attention: Nguyen Huu Toan, former head of the Me Linh power substation, admitted he had received 9,500 dong of bribes from Thanh Xuan Cooperative. Both the theft of electricity for illegal production at 67 Nguyen Trai Street and the Thanh Xuan case involved some cadres and workers of the Electric Power Service. Then there were the cases of To Nhu Nau, a team leader at the Ba Dinh power substation, making illegal electrical repairs in An Duong collective zone and Duong Minh Duoc of the Hoan Kiem power substation having repeatedly suggested he would accept money.

While there still existed many difficulties in the supply of electric power, the service still did not have any effective measures to reduce complaints against unfair distribution of power (between collective zones and housing projects on the one hand and stores and counters and handicraft production on the other).

The Electric Power Service has made a survey of the key locations and found that the weakest link was still the four urban power substations, particularly the Ba Dinh substation.

From the Cua Nam Subward pilot project the work has been extended to other subwards. Through it the service has found that it must rely on the subward administration to properly carry out distribution and inspection of use of electricity. However, there are many matters in connection with organization and working method that require continued thinking and execution as it must have not only breadth but also depth. This has not been achieved so far. As in the fight against the negative signs there must be a combination of building and fighting, both aspects remain weak, mostly building (building a managerial order and man). As for a combination of internal and outside struggle, both remain weak, particularly the struggle within the ranks of cadres and workers of the service.

We have found that many negative phenomena continue to take place and repeat themselves many times and that there really are not very many measures to take to stop them.

The major reasons, which limit the correct results, have been the lack of positive planning and firmness in leadership and the fact that many cadres and workers were still rightist and lacked responsible and exemplary behavior.

We mainly discussed above the shortcomings within the service. In fact, outside of the service there have been innumerable cases of illegal and irrational use of electricity and thefts of electricity that had been existing for years and still remained unresolved, and even worse did not draw the attention of either the service or the responsible organs, which sometimes proved themselves powerless.

At its meeting last August to have a preliminary review of the fight against the negative signs, the Electric Power Service discussed the work to be done between now and the end of the year, with efforts to be concentrated on the practical work like continuing inspection and firmly handling the pending cases; prosecuting a number of typical violations; distributing the managerial task among units; reorganizing its own ranks, concentrating especially on consolidating the four urban power substations; coordinating with the subward people's committees in drafting the bylaws to include the articles of prohibition aimed at the cadres and workers of the service in their contact with the people and customers; coordinating with the trade-union federation and the municipal chapter of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union to strengthen inspection of distribution and use of electricity; firmly enforcing the newly-promulgated regulation on punishment, etc.

We think that all measures are good and necessary but the important thing is to carry them out. We hope that the Electric Power Service will urgently, carefully and firmly carry out the measures that have been discussed.

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CSO: 4209/75

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ISSUANCE OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS IN HANOI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Vu Giang: "Hanoi Concentrates on Completing Party Membership Cards Issuance"]

[Text] Organizing party card issuance at 268 remaining basic organizations while continuing to solve all the backlog of nearly 8,000 instances from previous waves, is a fairly heavy task being carried out by party primary organizations in Hanoi with a view to fundamentally completing party card issuance by year's end. Such task calls for high determination and strict guidance of all party committee echelons, from city, precinct, and district down to the primary levels. From a number of precincts such as Ba Dinh, Hoan Kiem and Hai Ba Trung, and districts such as Gia Lam, Hoai Duc, etc, we see that committee echelons have clearly shown a sense of urgency. The municipal committee has guided primary organizations to grasp the contents of Circular 124 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat, to correctly apply standards and to oppose the tendency to set lower standards and espouse rightist views when it comes to looking into party members' behavior. Expelling unworthy elements from the party has been carried out more resolutely. A number of rural party organizations have expelled from 5 to 6 percent of party members. Of the backlog from previous waves, more than 9 percent of party members have been expelled.

Consolidating party primary organizations to make them eligible for card issuance still is a leading condition. The municipal committee's spirit of determined guidance is that all primary organizations conducting card issuance must really be consolidated and that procrastination is no longer tolerated. The municipal committee has also urged precinct and district committees to concentrate on helping very weak primary organizations and strengthening control.

A widespread cause for lingering weakness at many primary organizations lies above all, in the loss of unity, affecting committee echelons. Some units were affected very seriously by this shortcoming. The first requirement is to reinforce core cadres and elect new party committees. There were instances where party organization consolidation was only possible after transfer of cadres. A characteristic of the Hanoi party organization's leadership relationships, especially with its many urban primary units, is that while party primary organizations are managed by precinct and municipal [party] committees, in production and technical work

they are directed by central [government] branches. Lack of coordination between party cadres affairs committees at ministries and general departments, and especially lack of unanimity over how to scrutinize and rate cadres, often cause difficulties to the task of reinforcing core cadres and consolidating basic organizations. This situation is now being overcome. The Hoan Kiem precinct committee, with the coordination of party cadres affairs committees of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation and the Ministry of Public Health, has finished consolidating an enterprise party organization and a hospital party organization which had been affected by lingering weakness. All key cadres at these two places had to be replaced. Party organizations conducted self-criticism and criticism and disciplined party members for committing the grave flaw of forming cliques and fomenting internal squabbles. The Ba Dinh precinct committee coordinated with the Ministry of Light Industry party cadres affairs committee to guide the Thuy Khue leather factory party organization to consolidate itself. The ministry has dismissed from office the factory director and beefed up the board of directors with young cadres. This party organization has taken steps to elect a new party committee. Using the same approach, many other primary organizations in Ba Dinh Precinct such as the beer factory, the commercial bureau, Transportation Enterprise V73 of the Ministry of Food Industry, the Medical Information Institute party chapter, etc, are well on their way to consolidating themselves.

Many instances of violating financial management principles and procedures, of embezzling socialist property and of harassing the masses have been investigated and prosecuted. However, many very complex cases and matters remain unsolved because the fighting spirit of a number of basic organizations is not yet strong and management has been given a free rein for too long. Despite clear manifestations of blemished quality, a number of party cadres and members still enjoy protection from many sides. To educate party members and consolidate party organization, control and discipline enforcement must be more resolute and more timely.

The failure to solve the card eligibility of many party members put off by previous card issuing campaigns comes, partly from a willingness to tolerate cronies and a reluctance to expel unworthy elements from the party, and also from using incorrect yardsticks to assess party member conduct. The review of cases and matters brought to light by party chapters and the people lacks urgency and thoroughness. Education and training are insufficient.

To raise party member quality, a number of party primary organizations have taken active measures, such as improving party activities, training party members by assigning concrete tasks to them, and strengthening control and discipline maintenance right at the primary level. By means of guidance in product contracting to laborers, rural party organizations can grade party member deportment on the basis of how they carry out new management guidelines and measures, how they fulfill obligations and how they attend to consolidating production relationships. Ward party organizations must strengthen the education of party members about the need to strictly follow policies concerning market management, fight against speculation and smuggling, and maintenance of order and security. Many party primary organizations, such as the one at the Postal Equipment

factory, have held fast to the self-criticism and criticism pattern within the party and to the use of non-member comments to assess party member conduct every six months. The Ba Dinh Precinct party organization had 673 cardless members left off from 5 previous card-issuing waves. By turns, 600 members have been considered for card eligibility. The party committee has decided that from now to the end of the year, those party members set aside for review and education but not showing clear progress will be removed from the party roster.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE IN MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Consumer's Notebook column by Nguoi Tieu Dung (Consumer): "It's Far From All Right"]

[Text] After days of urgent activities, market management seems to have become an orderly job. Business registration is still being checked; prices are still posted, sales are to be based on posted prices and violaters are still fined; the fight against inadequate collection continues, with sometimes a big case of speculation, smuggling, etc. being made public. Some people have quickly thought things were getting better.

However, like everything else in life, things are not that simple! Those who do illegitimate business never sit still but rather try to always seek some ways to deal with any situation, to resort to shrewd manipulation and to make more money. The more money they make, the more excessively they spend it. If they want to spend excessively, they must resort to every trick and scheme to get hold of the socialist properties and to take state-owned goods from their sources.

What is plain for everybody to see is the fact that the booths and counters run by private business people become more numerous and the number of people who deal in the goods under state management becomes larger everyday. Those who deal in smuggled goods use the means of transportation of the state or Honda's, which are recklessly driven at high speed on urban, suburban and provincial roads.

In this situation, if market management is carried out in accordance with "normal routine" as before, it will not be able to respond to the need, nor to create vigorous and decisive changes.

While state stores do not have cement, even a kilogram of it for a floor-repairing job, to sell to the people, why do many people have tons of cement to build two-story houses with reinforced concrete? While patients cannot have their prescriptions filled at drugstores, why are there in the market more people selling western

medicines and many private business people transporting large quantities of medicines to the south? And so on, and so forth. And so the activities in connection with market management must vigorously focus on fighting speculation and smuggling, and from such cases uncovering any corruption, illegal deals and stealing of state goods.

Only then we will contribute to protecting the socialist properties, managing well sources of goods and stabilizing the market and prices. And consumers will benefit from all this.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL DEPLORES DEALING IN ANYTHING JUST FOR PROFIT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Expanding Business Does not Mean Dealing in Any Goods"]

[Text] Implementing the resolutions and directives of the VCP Central Committee and the municipality, in recent months many state-operated industrial, small industrial and handicraft, agricultural, commercial, foreign trade, communications and transportation, services and other installations were expanding their business in the right direction, making active contributions to increasing the social product and properly serving production and the standard of living. As a result, there has been a real increase of the quantities of new, restored and improved goods, with some necessities being satisfied beyond the share of supplied provided by the state and with many forms of services for consumers being better.

But beside such correct activities there appeared deviations from the concept, view and direction of business which was done to pursue earning of profit rather than to step up production to have more goods for society.

Under the pretext of "part 3 plan," a number of corporations and enterprises were dealing in the goods that had nothing to do with their sector just to earn some profit and using even the main-product raw materials to make "exchange" goods while workers lacked raw materials to keep up with the production plan. Some corporations specialized in management in the textile and yarn sector did illegal business as they dealt in thousands of meters of cotton materials taken from the state just to make some profit. Some machine works, even district organs and the Red Cross, were making popsicles as a way of doing business. A number of corporations and stores unselectively dealt in a few goods to artificially boost their turnovers while the total quantities of goods did not increase. Some district-level transportation units and marketing cooperatives were dealing in even wheat flour and precious medicinal materials, which are the lines of goods being under unified state management, and shipping them to the south to sell for large profits. The consequences of this wrong way of doing business are: the quantities of products and goods do not increase; prices are raised higher, accompanied by false

shortages; society does not gain anything while consumers are to lose, with only a handful of people reaping profits. More damaging is the fact that this illegal way of doing business has degraded a number of cadres, workers, civil servants and cooperative members.

To expand business is not to deal in any goods just to make some profit and to boost turnovers in an artificial manner but rather to strive to develop production, to step up circulation and to create favorable conditions for commerce to improve distribution and to properly serve the life of working people, reproduction and expanded reproduction, thus raising the working capacity for society.

In this spirit all sectors -- industry, agriculture, commerce, communications and transportation, culture, services, etc. -- can expand the socialist business to develop production, to make more goods, to give society more products and to increase accumulation, with the working people increasing their income in a legitimate manner.

The forms and measures to do business are numerous and we must choose the right and rational ones. As for the secondary goods, we must be even more careful and avoid any unclear situation that may arise between arguments about their production within or without the plan and any conflict among units in a sector. Those who are assigned the task of doing business must thoroughly understand the policy goal, stress their sense of responsibility and avoid seeking profit in the name of units or collectives for individuals or groups of individuals. Managerial work must be consolidated and strengthened and stay close to the business task so as to serve in time and at the same time to avoid such negative phenomena as collusion, secret deal, waste and corruption.

To expand the socialist business is an urgent need that requires a lot of effort, creativity and a good sense of responsibility. But if the sectors and production installations that are capable of achieving such expansion do want to actively expand their business and to do business in the right direction, they will actively contribute to overcoming the common difficulties, making production develop, creating favorable conditions for distribution and circulation and making new progress for the economy.

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CSO: 4209/75

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF WINTER-SPRING RICE CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Harvest the Best Winter-Spring Crop"]

[Text] All localities are preparing for the winter-spring season which will mark the beginning of the 1982 agricultural production plan. The result of the winter-spring season will have a decisive effect on the fulfillment of the yearly agricultural plan because it is a high-yielding season with a rice productivity higher than that in the summer-fall and 10th-month ones. Favorable natural conditions and scientific-technical progress have opened up great possibilities for a strong development of the winter-spring crop. During the winter-spring season, weather conditions are relatively stable, with no occurrence of storms, typhoons and heavy rains; moreover, the atmospheric temperature and solar radiation which are low in winter will gradually rise at the start of the warm spring. Expanding the spring rice area in North Vietnam and growing an additional winter-spring rice crop in South Vietnam by using high-yielding and leafhopper-resistant short-term rice varieties is a new and highly significant feature. The composition of winter-spring rice varieties has been determined rationally and includes rice strains suitable for each region and capable of meeting the requirements of intensive cultivation, multicropping and crop diversification.

However, the winter-spring season is faced with some specific difficulties caused mostly by abnormal weather conditions such as drought, cold spells or unexpected warm periods which are detrimental to crops. In particular, if the Nam Bo provinces can solve the irrigation problem when the water level of the Mekong River is low and if they can take measures to limit soil acidity and salinity, it will be possible to extend the cultivation of the winter-spring crop to millions of hectares as compared with the currently cultivated area of only 570,000 hectares.

The norms set for grain production in the 1981-1982 winter-spring season are higher than those in the 1980-1981 winter-spring season. Specifically, it is necessary to increase the area by about 5 percent, productivity by more than 3 percent and the total output by nearly 9 percent even though there will be no increase in the amount of technical supplies some of which may even be subjected to a cutback.

Experiences in the recent winter-spring and 10th-month seasons have demonstrated that, despite a shortage of technical supplies and regardless of frequent natural calamities, the various localities and production installations were generally

able to obtain success in production by bringing the revolutionary offensive spirit into play, by overcoming all difficulties and by fully using all the actual possibilities and latent potentials in land, labor and available material-technical facilities. At the same time, they improved management and leadership, applied technical innovations and developed the effectiveness of the new policy aimed at stimulating production. The newly emerging factors in the agricultural production labor movement are contributing to a vigorous and continuous advance of agriculture.

The basic guideline to be followed in all farming tasks is to carry out intensive and specialized cultivation and to expand the cultivable area by increasing the number of yearly crops and by opening and breaking new lands. All localities and production installations need to reconsider their winter-spring production projects and plans and to rationally adjust, supplement and arrange production areas and crop allocations in order to achieve the highest economic effectiveness.

According to the state plan, beginning with this winter-spring season, it is necessary to start the extensive building of a "higher output" rice area of 1 million cultivated hectares and to stabilize production under all weather conditions. The duty of localities whose lands fall within the "higher output" rice area is to build fields according to standards and to adequately prepare the essential material-technical conditions.

Since drought usually occurs in the winter-spring season, water conservancy will continue to be the most important measure having a direct effect on the fulfillment of the arable area, the observance of the sowing and transplanting schedule and the application of the intensive cultivation technique. It has been forecast that the water level of all lakes, dams, rivers and streams in general will be lower than last year. The water level of the Mekong, Red and Thai Binh Rivers is lowering. The various localities must urgently try to preserve water in fields, lakes and ponds and must use it economically.

It is necessary to determine a rational ratio between dry and wet plowing by making calculations to achieve a proportion between water sources and labor and draft power conditions. It is advisable to carry out wet plowing on about one-third of the sowing and transplanting area in order to be able to grow azolla, to pick it up and compost it for use as a fertilizer, and to subsequently float it on the spring rice fields after the transplanting period.

The use of fertilizers is an urgent requirement for expanding the cultivable area and intensively cultivating high-yielding rice varieties which need a great deal of nutrients. If chemical nitrate fertilizer is insufficient, it can be compensated by the application of organic fertilizers, mainly by stable manure and azolla during the winter-spring season. The sources of fertilizer must be used rationally and managed strictly.

The task concerning seeds and seedlings has frequently become difficult due to abnormal changes in the weather conditions. If this problem is not solved satisfactorily, it will be impossible to completely cultivate the slated area or to carry out sowing and transplanting on schedule with the consequence that the rice crop's quality and productivity will be low. Plans must be drawn up to cope with unfavorable circumstances in order to secure enough, good-quality seed paddy and

seedlings to fully cultivate the slated area according to technical regulations and during the most favorable period. If sowing and transplanting are on schedule, the crop will grow easily with little risk of being damaged by harmful insects and will have a high productivity. In the recent winter-spring season, sowing and transplanting were carried out on schedule on as much as 94 percent of the slated area. In the coming winter-spring season, efforts must be made to attain and even surpass this norm to provide more safety for the crop.

Beginning with the coming [winter-spring] season, encouragement will be given to broaden on a nationwide scale the implementation of the system of product contract with laborers in the agricultural field. It is necessary for the Nam Bo provinces to try and step up the experimental implementation of this implementation of this contract system and to steadily extend it to production collectives and agricultural cooperatives throughout their region.

The new state policies aimed at adjusting and raising the buying prices of agricultural products and improving the method of distributing technical supplies will--together with other production incentive policies--contribute to vigorously promoting production in the coming winter-spring season.

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AGRICULTURE

ACUTE SEEDLING SHORTAGES FOR WINTER-SPRING CROP DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 81 p 1, 4

[Editorial: "Produce Good Seedlings in Sufficient Quantities for Winter-Spring Crop"]

[Text] Plant strain are primary technological supplies in cultivation as well as significant technological factors that determine the ability of intensive farming to increase productivity and ensure full planting of areas.

Dependable seeds develop into healthy plants and acquire many capabilities of receiving and promoting favorable conditions from without; at the same time, they give crops enough strength to resist pests and inclement weather.

Undependable seeds cause just the opposite effect.

As the saying goes, "good seedlings make good rice." Formerly, strains selection was carried out passively, on the basis of natural mutations or through the process of self-improvement; that is why the number of new varieties was very limited.

In recent years, rice varieties selection has achieved tangible progress. Applying scientific and technological progress to genetic strains selection, organs in charge of production research and guidance actively created many new rice varieties in response to evergrowing production requirements. Old rice varieties contributed to increasing yield by about 4 percent; now with new varieties crop yield has gone up by 20 to 30 percent. New rice varieties are clearly superior to old ones with higher yield and shorter growth time, opening up vast possibilities for planting more crops per year, spreading crops evenly throughout the year, opening new lands and expanding cultivated areas.

New varieties account for more than 600,000 hectares of spring rice and more than 300,000 hectares of winter rice in the north, and have added more than 1 million hectares to winter-spring and summer-autumn rice crops in the south, with a yield obviously higher than that of the 10th-month rice crop. Other noticeable achievements include discovering rice varieties capable of resisting dangerous pests, selecting and hybridizing those tolerating acid-salty, waterlogged, and drought-parched soil.

Besides accomplishments in selection and cross breeding of new varieties, there still are many shortcomings in maintaining and promoting advantages of new strains, giving rise to sizable wastes in seed paddy, and to a decline in new strains' valuable characteristics. Varieties playing a key role in production show signs of degradation and quality deterioration, causing reductions in yield--to only two-thirds of the initial crop--unnecessary multilayered rice heading, weak germinating strength leading to wasteful expenditures on seeds, and debilitating resistance to pests. Since large quantities of undependable varieties are unable to germinate properly, seedlings are in short supply, forcing farmers to give up full planting on planned areas, or to carry out full planting but with thin transplantation, or to transplant behind the schedule, etc. It has been calculated that losses in seed paddy nationwide owing to poor quality run to 800,000 to 900,000 tons each year.

The technique of nursing, storing and using seed paddy is not strictly followed. There are localities and production installations arbitrarily using varieties coming from other places, without epidemiologic control and without import permit from responsible organs, thus allowing pest germs to spread and upsetting the allocation of rice varieties previously planned for each zone.

The urgent task of solving the grain problem calls for a speedy increase in rice productivity and volume of production. Hence, seed production must undergo a very strong and evenly spread change in order to meet the requirements of providing dependable strains in sufficient quantities, guaranteeing area wide sowing-transplanting and in keeping with schedules and techniques.

Before sowing, localities and production installations should inspect their entire existing stocks of seed paddy as well as seedling-making material and technical installations. Rice varieties should fit in with production guidelines and crop cultivation patterns. Species of paddy in short supply should be replenished with identical ones--not arbitrarily with other strains. Substitutions affecting planned allocations of varieties must be authorized by superior echelons empowered to decide. It is necessary to select seed paddy satisfying all required standards--good paddy, high germinating strength, processing as well as water soaking, seed covering and sowing in line with technique.

A 4-level national system of rice varieties should be speedily built so as to gradually mold seed production into a scientific pattern. In the future, production installations should use only varieties provided by superior echelons within a direct variety supply framework aimed at producing strains in great quantities for large-scale sowing and transplanting. Localities and production installations must produce needed varieties on the spot and in sufficient quantities. They must not depend on superior echelons and must avoid reliance on shipments of seed paddy and budding seedlings from other places.

Applying product contracting to seed production is necessary for appropriately encouraging seed producers in cooperatives and production collectives. Places still unable to organize seed units can seek help from good production units in making seeds for cooperatives. It is necessary to encourage seed-for-seed barter on a percentage basis, and to improve work points and fertilizing work so that cooperatives can achieve self-sufficiency in seeds.

Cooperatives and production collectives should closely supervise and strictly manage seed production, ensuring sowing of proper varieties and contracting out seedling nursing and protection to members only after the collective has immersed seeds in water, kept them under tight cover to foster germination, prepared and sowed them according to the cooperatives' schedule.

Following each crop, a reserve of seed paddy--about 20 percent of the seed paddy total--should be set aside for protection against natural calamities. During the winter-spring season, rigorous cold weather often causes seedlings and newly-transplanted rice to die while lingering warmth provokes seedling overgrowth, compelling farmers to hurriedly till and transplant, thus leading to poor crop yield.

Proper seed production amounts to creating a major favorable condition right at the beginning of a production season.

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AGRICULTURE

GRAIN COLLECTION IN NGHIA BINH, DONG THAP, DONG NAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Nghia Binh, Dong Thap, Dong Nai Step Up Tempo of Grain Collection"]

[Text] (VNA) As of 5 October, Nghia Binh has purchased nearly 67,000 tons of grain, exceeding the obligation level for the whole year by 3 percent, and representing an increase by 19,000 tons over the whole year of 1980.

The grain sector has coordinated closely with other branches within the province to sign two-way contracts with each cooperative, properly prepare store-houses, sacks and means of transportation, and create favorable conditions for cooperatives to promptly deliver paddy to the state. From now to the end of the year Nghia Binh will strive to purchase an additional 10,000 tons of grain outside the obligation, using it as an achievement to celebrate the Party Congress.

As of 7 October, Dong Thap has delivered 130,129 tons of paddy to the state, reaching 92 percent of the year's collection plan, at a speed 2.5 times faster than at the same time last year.

The provincial party committee and people's committee have concentrated on guiding various echelons and sectors to bring goods and supplies down to basic organizations to exchange for the peasants' paddy, to manage the paddy and rice market, and to strive to achieve planned collection levels ahead of schedule.

As of the end of September, Dong Nai has delivered to the state 2,000 tons in excess of the year's planned paddy obligation level. In general, the collection task has been strictly guided by party committee echelons and administration officials. Although tax collection has reached only more than 60 percent of the year's norms, it is up 20 percent from last year's corresponding period.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

TASKS OF CONSTRUCTION SECTOR FOR REMAINDER OF 1981 DETAILED

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 7, Jun 81 pp 1-2,9

[Excerpt from Ministry of Building report: "Principal Objectives, Tasks, and Measures for the Last 6 Months of 1981 of the Construction Sector and the Construction Materials Industry"]

[Text] The last 6 months of the year consist of a rainy season quarter and a dry season quarter in the north, and in the south during most of that time the weather is unfavorable.

The 1981 plan tasks are still very difficult. Difficulties are still being experienced with regard to conditions necessary for assuring construction and the production of construction materials, including the supplying of materials and transportation to serve the construction schedule and the production of construction materials. Under those conditions, positive steps must be taken to overcome the rainy season and take advantage of the dry season, in order to accelerate production, produce continually during the last 6 months of the year, and assure a high level of work hours during a day and work days during a month. At the same time, we must resolutely concentrate our forces and materials and cooperate closely in order to complete the key construction projects and produce the principal materials as called for by the plan.

It is necessary to inventory all existing materials and equipment at the construction sites and enterprises in order to account for the various types, take the initiative in obtaining materials which are still in short supply, use materials for the intended purpose, resolutely eliminate the haphazard use of materials and equipment, and not use materials and equipment intended for key state construction projects for other purposes. The legal norms must be made the principal tasks and the foremost objectives. Production means and construction materials included in the legal plans cannot be used to carry out self-production plans or secondary production plans.

Self-production plans and secondary production plans must be carried out in correct accordance with Directive No 61/CP of the Premier and Circular 04 of the Ministry.

On the basis of the beginning-of-the-year plan tasks assigned by the Ministry and the municipal and provincial people's committees, the units must continue to exert themselves in endeavoring to do a good job of fulfilling the principal objectives of the plan for the first 6 months of the year.

The Principal Measures

1. On fulfilling the three parts of the plan:

After the issuance of Decision No 25/CP, dated 21 January 1981, of the Council of Ministers, regarding the policy and measures for continuing to develop the right of the state enterprises to take the initiative in production and business and their right of financial autonomy, the Ministry issued Circular 04, providing guidance for the entire sector, which was directly disseminated to the units belonging to the Ministry and to a number of construction bureaus and services in the south and the north. Applying the policy of the state, many units in the sector began to implement the three parts of the plan and made the legal plan the objective of their endeavor, while also further developing the existing latent capabilities, especially regarding labor, in order to fulfill the self-production and secondary production parts of the plan. Most of the units, including units producing construction materials and machinery, construction units, and surveying and design units, have two or three-part plans. Many units have achieved initial results in implementing Decision 25/CP. The value of self-production construction and the production value of some units equalled 8 to 10 percent of the construction and production value of the legal plan. Some units also implemented secondary production plans based on the full utilization of labor, waste materials, and waste products in production or using labor to produce on a contracted-out basis such products as cinder blocks, roofing tiles, and nails, to increase production, etc., in order to provide employment for workers.

However, there are also units which are confused with regard to the implementation of three-part plans, or tend to stress the self-production and secondary production plans, and are not enthusiastic and unanimous in concentrating forces and materials on the legal plan. Instances of leaving the secondary production and self-production plans up to the base level are widespread, and there is a lack of oversight, guidance, and correcting. The Ministry, the combines, the general corporations and corporations, the enterprises directly under the Ministry, and the bureaus and services have not entered deeply into reviewing and controlling the self-production and secondary production plans in order to provide prompt guidance and correction, especially with regard to signing contracts, using materials, marketing products, and distributing income.

In order to rectify the situation of the implementation of three-part plans in accordance with decisions 25/CP, dated 21 January 1981 and 64/CP, dated 23 February 1981, and circular 04/TT-BXD, dated 23 February 1981, the units must perform the following tasks:

a. Unit heads at the various echelons must study and gain further understanding of decisions 25/CP and 64/CP of the Council of Ministers and Circular 04, dated 23 February 1981, of the Ministry, regarding guidance of the implementation of Decision 25/CP. The objectives and norms of the legal plan must be made the foremost objectives in endeavoring to fulfill the plan tasks.

b. The units directly under the Ministry, and the bureaus and services, must officially report the norms of their 1981 self-production plans to the Ministry and the provincial and municipal people's committees, so that they can review them and

record supplementary plan norms at the end of June 1981, while also reporting their secondary production plans to the Ministry and the provinces and municipalities. The heads of units must closely review the secondary production plans, approve those plans, and guide the bases in using materials to produce products, in marketing products, and in distributing income in correct accordance with the policies and regulations.

c. When implementing self-production and secondary production plans the base-level units must keep separate books regarding production means, materials, transportation, labor, finances, salaries, etc., and cannot commingle or exchange production means, materials, etc., that are part of the legal plan with those that are part of the self-production and secondary production plans.

d. The marketing of products must be carried out in correct accordance with Decision 64-CP of the Council of Ministers, and products produced in accordance with the legal plan cannot be used to produce goods in accordance with two-way contracts. Products produced in accordance with self-production and secondary production plans must be reported to the Ministry and disposed of in two ways:

-- If the product serves construction and production, priority for its construction should be given to the units in the sector.

-- If the product is a consumer product, a product marketing contract is signed with state commerce. Only if state commerce refuses to market the product can it be sold to other state-operated units.

e. The contracts under the self-production plans must clearly record the quantities of production means, materials, and fuel assigned by the ordering unit and must be reported to the Ministry and the People's Committee. As regards valuable products, the quantities of production means, materials, and fuel supplied by party A must be regularly reported to the Ministry. When party A does not supply production means, materials, and fuel, production and construction should cease. Production means, materials, and fuel must not be borrowed from the legal plan.

2. In addition to rectifying the above-mentioned three-part plans, it is necessary to pay attention to a number of urgent measures:

-- It is necessary to expand the scope and improve the quality of contracting-out, and to contract out efficiently.

-- We must carefully review the designs of the construction projects in correct accordance with the principles of all-out economizing in the use of scarce production means and resolutely changing designs which use too many scarce production means, replacing them with local materials.

-- The base-level units and the construction bureaus and services must review their economic-technical norms.

-- We must review the construction methods that were originally intended to be mechanized, but which now, because of difficulties regarding POL, tires, and spare

parts must be changed over to manual methods, with full utilization of local labor.

-- The combines must take steps to implement plans to supply bricks, tile, rock, sand, and gravel to meet construction needs in each area, especially for the key projects and in the Mekong Delta.

-- We must study and implement Decree No 232-CP, dated 6 June 1981, of the Council of Ministers, promulgating capital construction statutes.

-- During the rainy season steps must be taken to build without interruption, accompanied by the assurance of safety and the stopping of instances of careless construction, which cause waste and slow down the construction rate .

3. We must increase the effectiveness of the party's leadership. It is necessary to strengthen the party committees of the corporations and enterprises so that they can directly lead construction and the production of construction materials. The party committees of the corporations and enterprises must include nearly all of the comrades responsible for leading production, and their structure should not be of the combine variety. The party committee secretary must have leadership ability, understand production, and be experienced in work from the base level on up. The party committees must fully understand the resolutions of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee in order to take steps to implement them. They must strengthen the political-ideological education of the cadres, workers, and civil servants. Recently there have been such important resolutions as those regarding circulation and distribution, the ideological task, the organizational task, and the scientific-technical task. We must increase the effectiveness of the trade union and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. We must strictly carry out the four systems, carry out the campaign against negativism, launch a revolutionary movement, and launch a continuous, seething emulation movement. We must strengthen the system of control and recapitulate experiences, make prompt evaluations and observations, and have just rewards and punishments. We must strengthen by all means the system of scientific-economic information, guidance information, and command and management information at the construction sites, research institutes, and guidance organs.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

MINISTRY OF BUILDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS NOTED

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 81 p 32

[Sector News column]

[Excerpt] During the first 6 months of 1981 the construction units directly under the Ministry turned over and brought into production and use two construction projects (the Ninh Binh repair shop, capable of repairing 250 vehicles per year, and the Cong Tum wood veneer factory) and 11 other project items. The projects that have been turned over have added the capability to produce for society 6 million square meters of wood veneer, the capability to repair 250 vehicles a year, 800 square meters of workshops and warehouses, and nearly 7,000 square meters of housing and messing facilities. Six key projects attained more than 50 percent of their annual plans: the Bai Bang paper mill, which attained 101.6 percent; the Hanoi yarn mill, which attained 80 percent; the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant, which attained 64.6 percent; the Lam Thao superphosphate plant, which attained 63.9 percent; the Nha Trang yarn mill, which attained 57.7 percent; and the Hoang Thach cement mill, which attained 53.4 percent of its annual plan.

Construction Corporation No 22 maintained and surpassed the construction schedules of the key Bai Bang paper mill and Lam Thao superphosphate plant projects is endeavoring to accelerate the construction rate of the Bai Bang paper mill, and has attained 68.2 percent of the planned construction of project 75325. Therefore, the corporation has attained 53.8 percent of the construction value called for by the annual plan, and has attained 50.3 percent of the annual plan regarding construction worker productivity.

Construction Corporation No 1 maintained the construction schedule of the key Hanoi yarn mill project and concentrated on completing and turning over during the present year such projects as project 75810, which attained 80 percent, and project 66 A, which attained 55.5 percent, of the annual plan. The corporation has attained a construction value equal to 50.6 percent of the annual plan, maintained construction scheduled, and turned over on schedule such projects as the dining hall of the Hanoi Medical College.

Construction General Corporation No 1, the Hai Phong Construction Corporation, Construction Corporation No 7, Water Supply and Drainage Construction Corporation No 1, and Water Supply and Drainage Construction Corporation No 2 attained at least 50 percent of their annual plans.

The construction corporations delivered and brought into use many projects which serve agriculture, public projects, and housing projects, including 120,000 square meters of housing, in which the state concentrated investment capital.

The Quang Nam-Da Nang Construction Service's construction value equalled 57.1 percent of the annual plan. It completed its key projects serving agriculture and turned them over according to plan. Labor productivity per construction worker was 2,017 dong, equal to 57 percent of the annual plan. The Thai Binh, Bac Thai, Dong Nai, Nghe Tinh, Son La, and Song Be construction services did a good job of fulfilling their plans during the first 6 months of the year.

With regard to the production of construction materials, during the first 6 months of 1981 the sector produced 269,500 tons of bagged cement, 148,000 tons of which were produced by the Hai Phong cement plant and 84,500 tons of which were produced by the Ha Tien cement plant. Some 1,010,800,000 standard bricks -- 54.5 percent of the annual plan -- and 642,900 tons of lump lime -- 55 percent of the annual plan -- were produced.

A number of bureaus and corporations attained 50 percent of their annual plans regarding each type of product. Among them were the Quang Ninh Construction Service, which attained 144 percent with regard to cement, 52.2 percent with regard to the various kinds of rocks, and 68.3 percent with regard to lump lime; the Ha Nam Ninh Construction Service attained 144 percent with regard to standard bricks and 80.4 percent with regard to lump lime; the Nghia Binh Construction Service attained 82 percent with regard to tile, 66.4 percent with regard to cement, 54.7 percent with regard to lime, and 52 percent with regard to brick; the Phu Khanh Construction Service attained 61 percent with regard to brick and tile, 57.2 percent with regard to cement, etc.

5616
CSO: 4209/70

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

POWERFUL TRANSFORMER COMMISSIONED IN BIM SON CEMENT PLANT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Nhu Vu and Tran Son: "110/6--Kilovolt Transformer Commissioned in Bim Son Cement Plant"]

[Text] As one of the principal construction projects in the Bim Son Cement Plant, a 110/6-kilovolt transformer station has been completely installed and put into operation.

This is the largest transformer station ever designed especially for an industrial production enterprise.

The station has two transformers having each a capacity of 40,000 kilovolt-amperes. In addition, the station is fitted with numerous machines and automatic equipments including a system of devices to automatically control all activities of the station.

Along with the main 110/6-kilovolt transformer station, there is also a network of 30 separate transformers to convey a 0.4-kilovolt electric current to each auxiliary carrier [phu] tai] in the production line system of the factory.

The immediate function of the 110/6-kilovolt transformer station is to provide electricity for the construction site of the Bim Son Cement Plant to install and adjust the equipment network of production line No 1 which will be commissioned by the end of this year.

During the installation of the equipment and machines belonging to the 110/6-kilovolt transformer station, workers and technical cadres of the Electric Installation Enterprise (subordinate to Combined Machine Assembly Enterprise No 45 of the Ministry of Building) overcame technical difficulties and a shortage of mechanized construction tools and installed with precision all equipment and machine parts of the station including complex automatic ones.

9332

CSO: 4209/55

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

REACTIONARY, DECADENT CULTURAL MATERIALS TO BE UPROOTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Hoang Thi: " Let Us Uproot the Nests That Speculate in and Disseminate Reactionary, Decadent Cultural Materials"]

[Text] As the policy of the municipality is being implemented, this year the fight to get rid of the reactionary and decadent culture is stepped up more vigorously with many realistic and effective measures that are carried out on a regular and continuous basis. All subwards have control teams in charge of it and, in coordination with order and public sanitation regulations control teams, market management teams and the zone police, take action against any households being found to keep, circulate and use reactionary and decadent cultural materials (books and magazines, pictures, music tapes and records) by searching, making reports, giving warnings and confiscating.

Since 24 May 1981, in the 4 urban wards and a number of towns in Gia Lam and Dan Phuong Districts, over 1,200 tapes, nearly 800 decadent music records and nearly 700 bad books published in Saigon during the U.S. -puppet rule have been confiscated. About the contents of those music tapes and records, almost all of them were of the type of golden music and renovated plays, both modern and classical, with sobbing and heart-rending tunes and lyrics sounding awkward and unpleasant to the ears, weeping for rains and winds, expressing sorrows and sadness and being full of feelings of loneliness, powerlessness, hopelessness and tiredness resulting in a desire to escape from the real life; there also were very reactionary music tapes that praised the way of life of the former Saigon puppet soldiers, encouraged killings of comrades and destruction of the country and glorifies the ruthless puppet soldiers as "heroes of the era." Among the confiscated books as many as 300 were of the "martial arts" type being advertized as "Chinese love epics" depicting the philosophy of the "wandering warriors," namely, "force determines everything," arousing a sense of adventure and risk taking and the desire for killing and encouraging a way of life leaning toward lawlessness and anarchy; the rest was in almost all cases novels of love and lust disseminating romance, looseness and extravagance, debauchery, "total enjoyment of all

earthly pleasures" -- alcohol, smoking, sex, debauchery, immorality, etc., and books of astrology and physiognomy leading people to believing in predestination and superstition; there also were "anticommunist" books of great renown written by those traitors who had been classified by the U.S. imperialists among the "heroes" of the world's anticommunist front.

Being parents, workers of conscience and those who are masters of our lives and our land, we cannot be indifferent, nor can we help being seriously worried about the poison of the above-mentioned cultural materials; particularly while the imperialists and Beijing reactionary expansionists are trying day and night to destroy, encircle and control us and planning aggression against our country, that kind of cultural trash "resonating" the enemy's psychological-warfare arguments and maneuvers will lead to very serious consequences and destroy the morality, soul, belief and reason to live of our people, mostly the young.

To get rid of the reactionary and decadent culture is a part of the ideological and cultural revolution and at the same time of the current fight against the negative signs in society and cannot be separated from the fight against the enemy's psychological war. The recent fight to wipe out reactionary and decadent cultural materials in Hanoi has proved that the amounts of such poisonous and bad materials still circulated in the population are far from small and that the ones that had been confiscated were quite negligible. First of all, we can blame this on parents who, either because they failed to recognize the poison or because of their unhealthy esthetic liking, have brought from the south such cultural materials for their entire families "to enjoy" or have pampered their children to the point of being irresponsible themselves and neglecting teaching them and preventing them from using the harmful materials. But there is another thing we must think about even more: what are the sources in Hanoi of these materials? To wipe out reactionary and decadent cultural materials consists not only of education, persuasion, control and confiscation, but more important the uprooting of the nests that speculate in, store and disseminate the banned poisonous and bad cultural materials.

Truly deserving welcome, commendation and reward are many of our people who have devoted their efforts to watching, uncovering and helping the public security force to follow the leads and to catch red-handed many cases of speculating in, storing and disseminating reactionary and decadent cultural materials, including pornographic movies; dubbing music tapes and dealing in golden music records; dealing in and renting banned books. Some people had been keeping hundreds of Saigon-published books which they rented, earning as much as 7,000 dong per year and, for instance, in May when the school year had ended and the summer vacation of students began up to 1,700 dong per month. Others were specialized in recording golden music tapes on a large scale from as many as 40 master tapes, using full equipment and having a list of all the popular Saigon songs, from which "famous selected golden songs" programs could be selected, with the fees for dubbing such tapes ranging from 8 to 12 dong each. Still others were specialized in dealing in golden music as they stored in their homes 300-400 tapes and

earned 30-40 dong of profit per tape, even much more if they dubbed their own tapes. Those were obviously dishonest people who had known that those cultural materials were "nationally prohibited" and their dealing in them was a violation of the law, but because of the attractive profits they were willing to poison the minds of our people and children. Since their business was very suitable for the enemy's schemes and plots, they have unintentionally become his agents working without pay for his psychological war. However, the real experience in life has proved that the distance between the starting point -- being blind and shortsighted because of some immediate profit -- and the sense of lending a hand to the enemy is not great. They must be stopped! The law cannot tolerate their criminal acts.

At the end of May 1981, the Municipal People's Court tried 2 cases of showing pornographic movies, with these items as exhibits: 3 8-mm projectors, 14 very dirty pornographic films, 1 film editor, 6 music tapes and 6 bad books. All 6 defendants received appropriate sentences: Nguyen Tran Cuong, 35, residing at 8 Cao Ba Quat Street, 3 years of imprisonment; Tran Van Thien, 30, 5 Hang Mam Street, 30 months; Pham Ngoc Thai, 40, 31 Hai Ba Trung Street, 30 months; Tran Ngoc My, 30, 11 Lo Duc Street, 2 years of suspended sentence, 3 years of probation; and Luu Ngoc Thang, 31, 2 Ly Thai To Street, 18 months of suspended sentence and 2 years of probation.

On 19 September 1981, the Hoan Kiem Ward People's Court tried Tran Xuan Khanh residing at 6 Phan Boi Chau Street on charges of storing and dubbing tapes and disseminating reactionary and decadent music. Khanh received a suspended sentence of 18 months and 2 years of probation, with confiscation of all of the exhibits: 2 tape recorders, 1 tape eraser, 1 pair of headphones and 119 tapes of reactionary and decadent music.

The above-mentioned trials at the courts were welcomed by the social opinion, which demanded that we continue to prosecute, severely punish and uproot those who speculate in, store and disseminate reactionary and decadent cultural materials.

To fight for eradication of the reactionary and decadent culture is a complex job that must be done on a long-term, regular and continuous basis not only by the organs responsible for controlling and handling the matter but more important by the people, who must grasp the importance of the matter and create an opinion to exert pressure on society for preventing those stubborn people from secretly storing, circulating, dealing in and using various kinds of poisonous cultural materials, and first of all by parents, who must through self-understanding and exemplary conduct maintain a strict control in their own families. Let us resolutely wipe out all reactionary and decadent cultural trash to protect the wholesome cultural and spiritual life of our people and children.

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

DAC LAC RECEIVES SETTLERS FROM OTHER PROVINCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Van Thich: "Dac Lac Receives People Coming from Other Provinces to Build a New Homeland"]

[Text] Since the complete liberation of the country, the New Economic Zones Committee in Dac Lac Province has received a large number of people coming from the provinces of Thai Binh, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Nghia Binh to build a new homeland.

Over the past 5 years, the province has welcomed 22,205 households with 127,507 members including 64,672 laborers. The people coming from the abovementioned five provinces have been distributed among eight districts in Dac Lac Province but mostly among Krong Pach, Dac Nang, Lac, Ea Sup and Krong Buc Districts. With part of its own population going to build new economic zones, the province has created 13 more new villages in the districts and set up 32 agricultural cooperatives and 21 production collectives. Moreover, the province has assigned a number of laborers to six state farms, two state forests, two work sites and two enterprises. Dac Lac Province has also transferred 2,930 households with 13,520 members including 6,714 laborers from Ban Me Thuot City to the villages in adjacent areas to build new economic zones. To date, the new economic zones have opened new lands with a total area of 31,061 hectares of which 11,772 (including 2,788 hectares of wet fields) have been adequately prepared for cultivation. Owing to the active assistance given by the provincial administration at all levels, the new settlers have enjoyed a stable life and won numerous successes in production.

9332

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PUBLICATIONS

COMMENTS OF BOOK ON TO HUU SPEECHES, ARTICLES ON EDUCATION

Hanoi CONG TAC GIAO DUC VA SU NGHIEP BOI DUONG THE HE CACH MANG CHO DOI SAU in Vietnamese 1978

[Table of Contents of book by To Huu entitled "The Education and Training of the Revolutionary Generations of the Future," published by Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980; 15,200 copies printed at the Tien Bo Printing Plant, Hanoi, printing completed on 25 October 1980]

[Text] The Teenagers and Children of Vietnam, the Children of a Heroic People (pp 7-13)
(full text of speech at the All-North Vietnam Conference of Cadres in Charge of Teenagers and Children in March 1962)

Teaching the Love of Socialism to Students (pp 14-29)
(full text of speech at the Symposium on the Teaching of Ethics held by the education sector in Phu Tho in 1962)

Wholeheartedly Loving, Caring for and Educating the Students of the South (pp 30-36)
(full text of speech to cadres of the southern schools in Ha Dong in 1962)

For the Sake of the Ideals of Communism, Let Us Concern Ourselves More with Teenagers and Children (pp 37-43)
(full text of speech at the Conference of Youth Union Cadres on Work Involving Teenagers and Children held in January 1963)

Building Socialist Labor Youth Schools in the Mountains (pp 44-49)
(excerpt from speech at the Mountain Educational Conference held in May 1964)

The Education of Small Children (pp 50-58)
(full text of speech at the training conference for level I teachers in 1966)

Firmly Adhering to the Basic Viewpoints of the Party and Making Every Effort to Train Scientific-Technical Cadres and Economic Management Cadres To Support the Resistance Against the United States for National Salvation and Support Socialist Construction (pp 59-89)
(article printed in TAP CHI HOC TAP, No 12, 1967)

- Firmly Adhering to the Line of the Party, Learning from the Progressive Schools and Moving Education Steadily and Strongly Forward (pp 90-129)
(full text of speech at the Conference To Summarize the Experiences of the Advanced Model Units in Education, June 1971)
- Endeavoring To Establish Integrated Technical General Schools (pp 130-138)
(full text of speech at the Hanoi Industrial General School on 5 September 1973)
- Making Every Effort To Accelerate the "Two Goods" Emulation Movement in Accordance with the Examples Set by the Advanced Model Units in Education (pp 139-162)
(full text of speech at the Conference To Review the 5 Years of the "Two Goods" Emulation Movement of the Education Sector on 26 April 1977)
- The Immediate Tasks of Education in the South (pp 163-189)
(full text of speech at the Conference To Celebrate the Virtual Elimination of Illiteracy in the Southern Provinces held in Ho Chi Minh City on 30 March 1978)
- Continuing To Strongly Develop and Improve the Quality of General School Education (pp 190-210)
(full text of speech at the conference of the education sector to review the 1977-1978 school year, 5 July 1978)
- The New Man Must Be Molded from Infancy (pp 211-227)
(full text of speech at the Conference To Emulate Dien Chau District in the Teaching of Children, 30 September 1978)
- Taking Positive Steps To Train the Stratum of New, Socialist Workers (pp 228-244)
(full text of speech at the conference of the vocational training sector to study the resolution of the Political Bureau on educational reform)
- Making Every Effort To Carry Out Educational Reform in Order To Train Generations of New, Socialist Vietnamese (pp 245-266)
(no further information available)

7609

CSO: 4209/31

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'TAP CHI GIANG VIEN' NO 3, 1981

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN [INSTRUCTOR'S NOTEBOOK] In Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 81
p 54

[Text] Several Matters Concerning Prices and Wages at This Time (pp 1-7)
(Unattributed article) [being translated]

Thoughts on Teaching the Lesson "The Historic Mission of the Proletariat" (pp 8-17)
(Article by Phan Ngoc Vi, the Nguyen Ai Quoc School, Department V)

The Lessons and Experiences of the Vietnamese Revolution (pp 18-27)
(Article by Dang Kim Thanh, Vu Van Vui and Tran Ngoc Thu, the Party
History Faculty of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party School)

Several Thoughts Concerning the Category of Reality (pp 28-33)
(Article by Nguyen The Nghia and Nguyen Dang Chau)

The Leninist Principles in the Party's Leadership of the Economy (pp 34-41)
(Article by Tran Viet)

The Harmonious Coordination of the Interests of Society and the Interests of the
Individual (pp 42-49)
(Abridged text of book of the same title by S.P. Kareisa and M.P. Kvochkin,
the Belorussia National University Publishing House, Minsk, 1978)

Various Materials Concerning the Three Interests: the Interests of Society, the
Interests of the Collective and the Interests of the Individual Working Person (pp 50-53)

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CSO: 4209/28

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'XAY DUNG DANG' NO 6, 1981

Hanoi XAU DUNG DANG [PARTY BUILDING] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 back cover

[Text] Reviewing the Several Jobs Performed in Organizational and Cadre Work in Lang Son Province (pp 1-5)
(Article by Hoang Truong Minh) [excerpt being translated]

The Quang Ha District Party Committee Concerns Itself with Organizational and Cadre Work (pp 6-8)
(Article by Huu Thanh) [excerpt being translated]

The Deployment of Cadres at the Tran Phu Industrial-Agricultural Federated Tea Enterprise (pp 9-12)
(Article by Hoang Vinh Thai)

Thoughts on the Training of Scientific and Technical Cadres in the South (pp 13-16)
(Article by Tien Dung) [excerpt being translated]

Guidance in the Planning of Management Cadres and Leadership Cadres (pp 17-19)
(Excerpt from "Guidance" of the Organization Department of the Party Central Committee, 7 March 1981)

Tien Hai Endeavors To Become an Agro-Fishing-Industrial District (pp 20-23)
(Article by Nguyen Trong)

The Long Phu District Party Organization Endeavors To Build a Stable, Strong and Pure Unit (pp 24-25)
(Article by Le Van Thu, the Organization Committee of the Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee)

A Corporation Party Chapter Leads the Performance of the Political Task (pp 26-28)
(Article by Minh Thang)

Inspections and the Building of a Stable, Strong and Pure Party (pp 29-30)
(Article by Chu Phuong)

The Nguyen Xa Village Party Organization Closely Links Party Building to the New
Contracts in Agriculture (pp 31-32)
(Article by Le Thanh Binh)

The On-the-Job Study of Theory in the Party Organization of the Railroad General
Department (pp 33-34)
(Article by Le Hung, director of the On-the-Job School of Theory of the
Railroad General Department)

The Party Building of the Fraternal Parties

The Basic Scientific Principles of Organizational Work (pp 35-38)

Replies Concerning Organizational Work in Party Building (pp 39-41)

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PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC' NO 6, 1981

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC [JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES] in Vietnamese
No 6, Jun 81 back cover

[Text] The Resolution of the Political Bureau on the Policy Regarding Science
and Technology (pp 1-13)
[already translated]

The 2 Years of the Program of Biological Research in Support of Agriculture (pp 14-17)
(Article by Nguyen Huu Thuoc, deputy head of the Institute of Biology,
the Vietnam Institutes of Science)

The Application of Technological Advances at the Hai Ha Food Products Plant (pp 18-19)
(Article by Nguyen Thi Minh Nguyet, director of the Hai Ha Food Products
Plant of the Ministry of Food Industry, and Van Ty, a technical cadre at
the Hai Ha Food Products Plant)

Technological Advances and Product Contracts Within Agriculture (pp 20-22)
(Article by Trinh Van Thinh, head of the Department of Scientific and
Technical Management of the Ministry of Agriculture)

The Growing of Cotton in Our Country (pp 23-24)
(Article by Vu Cong Hau, chief of the Cotton Development Program of the
Agricultural Sector of Vietnam)

The Organization of Activities Involving Innovations and Inventions and the Management
of Scientific-Technical Advances (pp 25-27)
(Article by V.V. Bukov, deputy head of the Inventions and Innovations
Commission of the Soviet State)

News of Scientific-Technical Activities

The Activities of the Combined Investigations Program for the Territory of Tay Nguyen
(p 28)
(Article by Nguyen Khac Kinh, the State Science and Technology Commission)

The Activities of the Science and Technology Committees of the Provinces in the Midlands
and Mountains of the North (pp 28-29)
(Article by Bui Minh Thao, the local section of the State Science and
Technology Commission)

Summary Conference of the Central Breeder and Industrial Hog Corporation (p 29)
(Article by Nghiem Phu Ninh)

Conference To Summarize the Work in Standards, Weights-Measures and Quality Control
in the Provinces of Zone 2 in 1980 (p 29)
(Article by Do Huyen, the Standards, Weights-Measures and Quality Control
Center of Zone 2)

Researching the Use of Slack Coal [CAMS] in Place of Lump Coal [CUR] in the
Process of Producing Zinc Oxide Powder (p 30)
(Article by Le Van Ninh)

The Scientific-Technical Activities of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province (pp 30-31)
(Article by Le Anh Tai, the Science and Technology Committee of Quang Nam-
Da Nang Province)

Crop Protection Conference of the Northern Provinces (pp 31-32)
(Article by N.P.N.)

1981 Zoning and Planning Conference (p 32)
(Article by Ngoc Linh)

The 1980 Conference To Summarize Local Scientific and Technical Activities (p 33)
(Article by P.V. [Reporter])

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PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC' NO 7, 1981

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC [JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES] in Vietnamese
No 8, Jul 81 back cover

- [Text] The Innovations Movement Plays a Major Role in the Scientific-Technological Revolution (pp 1-4)
(Speech by Vo Nguyen Giap, Senior General, Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 2nd National Conference to Summarize the Innovations Movement held in Hanoi from 17 to 20 June 1981)
- The Resolution of the Political Bureau on the Policy Regarding Science and Technology and Forestry (pp 5-7)
(Article by Phan Xuan Dot, Minister of Forestry)
- The Chemical Industry Is Determined to Implement the Political Bureau Resolution on the Policy Regarding Science and Technology (pp 8-10)
(Article by Le Van Dy, head of the Chemical General Department)
- Machine-Tools Factory Number 1 and the Resolution of the Political Bureau on the Policy Regarding Science and Technology (pp 11-12)
(Article by Phan Thanh Liem)
- Establishing a General Diagram for the Distribution of Production Forces in Our Country (pp 13-16)
(Article by Nguyen Van Bien, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Economic Zoning Commission)
- The Prevention and Control of Brown Planthoppers in the Northern Provinces (pp 17-18,10)
(Article by Bui Van Ich, chief of the Crop Protection Department)
- The Raising of Rabbits in Our Country (pp 19-20)
(Article by Nguyen Thien, assistant head of the Institute of Livestock Production of the Ministry of Agriculture)
- The Scientific Activities of the Faculty of Pharmacy of the Ho Chi Minh City College of Medicine (pp 21-23)
(Article by Nguyen Thoi Nhan, instructor in the Faculty of Pharmacy of the Ho Chi Minh City College of Medicine)

Developments at the Institute of Building Materials (pp 24-27)

(Article by Ngo Quy Hiep, technical cadre at the Institute of Building Materials)

Researching the Production of Conveyor Belts at the Dien Bien Rubber Enterprise (pp 28-30)

(Article by Duong Binh Minh, director of the Ho Chi Minh City Dien Bien Rubber Enterprise, and Le Van Chuong, technical cadre at the Ho Chi Minh City Dien Bien Rubber Enterprise)

The Decision of the Council of Ministers Concerning the Signing of Contracts and the Implementation of Economic Contracts in Scientific Research and Technological Development (pp 31 and 23)

(Decision Number 175-CP promulgated on 29 April 1981 and signed by Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap)

News of Scientific and Technical Activities

The Central Institute of Scientific and Technical Information Implements the Resolution on the Policy Regarding Science and Technology (p 32)

(Article by Tong Van Dinh, the Central Institute of Scientific and Technical Information)

The Vietnam Socialist Party Enthusiastically Responds to the Resolution on the Policy Regarding Science and Technology (pp 32-33)

(Article by Nguyen Chinh, the Vietnam Socialist Party)

The Meteorology and Hydrology General Department Begins the Implementation of the Resolution on the Policy Regarding Science and Technology (p 33)

(Article by Luu Truong De, the State Science and Technology Commission)

The Innovations and Technological Improvements Made by the College of Railway-Highway Communications (p 33)

(Article by Tran Duc Trien, correspondent, the Office of Scientific Research of the College of Railway-Highway Communications)

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CSO: 4209/68

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS Of 'XAY DUNG DANG' NO 7, 1981

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [PARTY BUILDING] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 81 back cover

[Text] Thoughts Concerning the Guidance Provided by the District Party Committee
Regarding the Product Contract Within Agriculture (pp 1-5)
(Unattributed article)

Improving the Quality of Leadership of the Party Organizations in the Use of
Product Contracts at Agricultural Cooperatives (pp 6-9)
(Article by Phan Bai, secretary of the Thai Binh Provincial Party Committee)

Several Aspects of Party Building in the Use of Rice Product Contracts in Haiphong
(pp 10-13)
(Article by Nguyen Trong)

A Number of Matters Regarding the Leadership of the Vinh Lac District Party Committee
Following the Use of Product Contracts in Two Rice Seasons (pp 14-17)
(Article by Chu Phuong)

The Chuong Mi District Party Committee Improves Its Guidance of the Basic Level
(pp 18-20)
(Article by Dac Huu)

The Cooperatives in Hiep Hoa Are Strengthened in the Process of Using Product
Contracts (pp 21-23)
(Article by Nguyen Duc)

The Cam Dong Village Party Organization Leads the Implementation of Product Contracts
(pp 24-26)
(Article by Luu Hong Nguyen)

The Style of Maintaining Close Contact with the Basic Level (pp 27-30)
(Article by Le Thanh Minh)

Putting the Maintenance of Discipline on a Regular Basis Within the Basic Organizations
of the Party (pp 31-34)
("Guidance" No 722, 31 December 1980, the Inspection Commission of the
Party Central Committee)

The Party Building of the Fraternal Parties

Party Conferences (pp 35-38)

(Compiled by The Hung on the basis of the book "Guidance for the Secretaries of the Basic Organizations of the Party," Politics Publishing House, Moscow, Second printing, 1980)

From the Letters of Readers to the Editorial Board (pp 39-40)

Replies Concerning Organizational Work and Party Building (p 39)

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CSO: 4209/28

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' NO 8, 1981

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 81 p 72

[Text] Defeating Beijing's War of Encroachment (pp 1-7)
(Article by Trung Dung [TRUNG ZUNG])

Offensives (and Counter-Offensives) (pp 8-19)
(Article by Q.S.)

Fully Understanding the Line and Organizing the Successful Performance of Tasks
(pp 20-29)
(Article by Nam Huy [NAM HUY])

Insuring Mobility in Modern Campaigns (pp 30-35, 65)
(Article by Major General Tran Ba Dang [TRAN BAS DAWNG])

Advancing the Campaign to "Manage and Use Vehicles and Machinery in a Good, Long
Lasting, Safe and Economical Manner" to New Stages of Development (pp 36-44)
(Article by Major General Vu Van Don [VUX VAWN DOON])

Each Person Fulfilling a Specific Duty (pp 45-51)
(Article by Le Thanh Long [LEE THANH LONG])

Concerning Methodology in Military Activities

The Role of Marxist-Leninist Methodology in Military Activities (pp 52-56)
(Article by Colonel Nguyen Ngoc Bao [NGUYENX NGOCJ BAOR]; editorial
note: recently, the editorial board of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN held
an exchange of opinions concerning the methodology in military activities.
This matter has been raised in keeping with requests by many readers in
and outside the army and with a view toward contributing to the effort to
gain a full understanding of the military line and thinking of the party
and examining and correctly resolving the theoretical and practical military
problems in the present period of building and protecting the socialist
fatherland. Below are excerpts from the opinions expressed by a number of
comrades during this meeting. It is suggested that readers participate by
writing articles that relate to this subject.)

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